

QUESTIONS AND ISSUES SHEET TV-10 INPUT PROGRAM "Survival Sweepstakes"

1. What challenges to existing moral, ethical, theological and legal concepts, concerning life, reproduction and death, are posed by recent scientific advances, such as:
Birth Control, Abortion & Reproduction methods (including male and female pills, vasectomy, intra-uterine devices, injections, sterilization, morning-after pill, artificial insemination, freezing of sperm, etc.)
Heart and other Vital Organ Transplants
Eugenics, Studies on Suicide, Euthanasia debates
2. Under what circumstances, if any, should decisions to prevent births, to control various stages of the reproductive process, to prolong life, be made by political, social or legal authorities?
3. Under what circumstances should such decisions be made by medical, technical, or other professional authorities? By religious or theological authorities? By family or peer group? By the individual involved?
4. Does the individual have the right etc access to adequate information on which to base his or her own decisions concerning life, reproduction or death?
5. Are there any decisions you consider so vital to the survival of a particular group, or of the human species that they should not be made by the individual most directly affected? Which?
6. Who is to decide who will be the donors or recipients of heart or other vital organ transplants? By what criteria?
7. What are some alternatives to birth control in resolving problems of hunger, poverty, and overcrowding? How could they be implemented?
8. How much do concepts of racial or group superiority, male supremacy, or financial status influence decisions concerning life, reproduction and death regulation. How can the discriminatory effects of such biases be eliminated?
9. In considering eugenics, motivation and effect, who should determine which characteristics of the human species are defects, and which desirable? Which genetic in origin and which environmental?
10. What rights or recourse do individuals or groups have against legally imposed limitations on their freedom of choice and decision?
11. What is the basis for considering it immoral and illegal for an individual to take his own life? Should the community oblige an individual to sustain his own life or even prolong the individual's life against his will?
12. How can freedom of religion be safeguarded when such differences exist among religions regarding human life, reproduction and death?
13. How can basic group identity rights and individual human rights be safeguarded in a pluralistic society with rapidly growing, complex technology and specialization of knowledge affecting basic life decisions?

1. What challenges to existing moral, ethical, theological and legal concepts, concepts of life, reproduction and death, are posed by recent scientific advances, such as: birth control, abortion & reproductive methods (including male and female sterilization, intra-uterine devices, injections, sterilization, morning-after pill, artificial insemination, freezing of sperm, etc.) heart and other vital organ transplants, research on cloning, embryonic research

2. Under what circumstances, if any, should decisions to prevent births be made? various stages of the reproductive process, to prevent life, be made by political, social or legal authorities?

3. Under what circumstances should such decisions be made by medical, technical, or other professional authorities? by religious or theological authorities? by family or group? by the individual involved?

4. Does the individual have the right to access to adequate information on which to base his or her own decisions concerning life, reproduction or death?

5. Are there any decisions you consider as vital to the survival of a particular group, or of the human species that they should not be made by the individual most directly affected? Which?

6. Who is to decide who will be the donors or recipients of human or other vital organs (transplants)? by what criteria?

7. What are some alternatives to birth control in relieving problems of hunger, poverty, and overcrowding? How could they be implemented?

8. How much do concepts of racial or group superiority, male supremacy, or financial status influence decisions concerning life, reproduction and death regulation. How can the discriminatory effects of such biases be eliminated?

9. In considering agencies, motivation and effect, who should determine which characteristics of the human species are defects, and which desirable? Which genetic in origin and which environmental?

10. What rights or resources do individuals or groups have against legally imposed limitations on their freedom of choice and decision?

11. What is the basis for considering it immoral and illegal for an individual to take his own life? Should the community oblige an individual to sustain his own life or even prolong the individual's life against his will? —

12. How can freedom of religion be safeguarded when such differences exist among religions regarding human life, reproduction and death?

13. How can basic group identity rights and individual human rights be safeguarded in a pluralistic society with rapidly growing, complex technology and specialization of knowledge affecting basic life decisions?